

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

Washington Office—1542 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Telephone Calls.

Business office—225 E. Editorial rooms—A 85

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month.....\$1.75

Daily only, three months.....\$4.50

Daily only, one year.....\$15.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year.....\$16.00

Sunday only, one year.....\$5.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily, per week, by carrier.....15 cts

Sunday, single copy.....5 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier.....30 cts

WEEKLY.

Per year.....\$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or

directly to the publishers.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page

weight, and a ONE-CENT postage stamp; a twelve-

or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage

stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must be in order to receive attention,

and should be accompanied by the name and address of

the writer. If it is desired that rejected manuscripts

be returned, postage must be in all cases be inclosed

for that purpose.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House and P. O. News Co.,

121 Dearborn street.

CINCINNATI—J. C. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt

House, Wilbur & Co., News Exchange, Exchange

New Exchange, Ford street, between

Penn. avenue and F street.

The Tennessee Legislature makes lynching

a felony for which from three to twenty

years in the penitentiary is the penalty.

This is a gain.

The prophetic astronomer tells us that

the earth, following other planets, will be

deprived of its water supply. Possibly, but

not this season.

In a day or two some giddy persons will

be writing the papers that the President of

the United States should protest against

the declaration of war by Turkey.

The breaking out of the Græco-Turkish

war on the mainland makes the naval

blockade of Crete appear ridiculous. The

powers are left "holding the bag."

If there are 200,000 starving people in Cuba

and many of them are citizens of the

United States, it seems that the consul gen-

eral should be able to ascertain the fact.

War in Europe gives fine effect to the

splendid isolation of the United States,

and increased dignity to the American policy

of strict neutrality and nonintervention.

In Kansas if the spring elections count

for anything, the Populists were rebuked.

In nearly every city in which the Republi-

cans made a straight fight they were victo-

rious.

Jefferson and Bryan disagree, says an

exchange. It is true; and a few years ago

a man could not be a Democrat and dis-

agree with Jefferson. It is different now—

with alleged Democrats.

The chief difference between the Turks

and the Greeks is that the former have the

worst religion in the world and live down to

it, while the latter have a higher reli-

gion, but do not live up to it.

The observance of Easter Sunday did not

prevent the Turks and Greeks from trying

to shoot one another's heads off. However,

the Turks are Mohammedans and the

Greeks are not Christians enough to hurt.

The preparations being made by the National

Guards of distant States to attend

the Grant memorial exercises in New York

show that the name and fame of the great

soldier were never more lustrous than

they are now.

The late Senator Dubois and the late Rep-

resentative Towne, of Minnesota, are loud-

ly lamenting that they were not put on the

monetary commission. Those gentlemen

seem to have forgotten their "walk out" at

the St. Louis convention.

When a Hoosier reflects that nearly all

of the Legislatures, the length of whose

sessions is not fixed by the Constitution,

are yet in session and considering unim-

portant measures he will conclude that a

sixty-days limitation is wise.

If by their disgraceful feuds and self-

ishness Governor Bradley, Dr. Hunter and

other Republicans in Kentucky fail to elect

a United States senator, the administra-

tion should refuse to recognize them or

their friends in the matter of patronage.

be good lawyers' law, but it is very novel to the ordinary person. If this is good law, hereafter the Legislature should provide that the services of some person should be secured to violate provisions of all enactments to the end that a decision may be made which will make them laws or unmake them. The old theory that a regularly enacted law is law until declared to be otherwise by the Supreme Court is no more. Suppose, at the next election, the election officers in half of the State should proceed to elect members under the last apportionment on the ground that in their opinion the present apportionment act is not a law because no suit has been brought to test its constitutionality, what would be said of them?

TURKEY'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Thinking that it has satisfied the world by its delay that it would avoid war with Greece, Turkey has declared war. Now the Ottoman poses as one who has been driven into war, hoping that the spectators will conclude that it had proposed compromise and peace. If Turkey should depend upon its own resources, the war would be a brief one, since it is practically a bankrupt nation, because it has had to resort to loans to keep the government afloat. It has a debt of \$200,000,000, and possibly \$250,000,000, held mostly in France. Of itself, Turkey could raise very little money in the money markets of Europe. At best Turkey is a decaying power, having existence only because the greater powers cannot agree upon a distribution of its effects should it die. Greece is a feeble nation, having a population of only 2,157,208, while Turkey and those they dominate are 33,559,787. Japan, with only a little more than one-tenth of the population of China, compelled the latter to sue for peace, but half of China scarcely knew that the war was going on. If Turkey had the means, with its population, it could use as soldiers more men than the entire population of Greece if it were a compact and homogeneous people. Turkey is not. The population of European Turkey is 4,750,000. Bulgaria is a part of Turkey, with 3,254,353 inhabitants, which is suspected of a desire to stab the Ottoman in the back. Two-thirds of the population of Turkey, 23,000,000, is in Asia and Egypt. Still, the preponderance is on the side of Turkey, since if Turkey is bankrupt, Greece is so insignificant that it cannot raise money, and goes into the struggle poorly armed.

The probability is that Russia is behind Turkey. If Russia is backing Turkey, its statements are actuated by the same motives which have actuated its rulers for a century—the possession of Constantinople or the power to use the passages which connect the Black sea with the Sea of Marmora, opening to Russia the Mediterranean. The other powers have opposed Russia in this purpose for years, and there is no reason why some of them will not do so at the present time. It is the probability that Russia is seeking this outlet, which gives great importance to the conflict where a war between Turkey and Greece would be a matter of very small consequence. For this reason European news promises to have absorbing interest for a time.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The leaders of the party which is chiefly responsible for the civil-service law have never contended that the system which it has established is perfect in all its details. Its purpose was to give legal force to crude orders in the departments for examinations to test the qualifications of applicants for clerkships. Years before the passage of the civil-service law a thorough merit system prevailed in the railway postal service for the reason that an inefficient clerk could not be tolerated. The man who could not "throw" his route was either retired or put at inferior work. Orders required examinations for clerkships in the Treasury Department, but they were often suspended for an important congressman who had to have a place for somebody's dependent or inefficient. The law has been in force for years. Its general features had the approval of every President, head of department and of the leading public men of the country. It has been opposed by a class of men who ignore the importance of qualification of any sort for any public service and regard a service that affects the interest of millions of people as "spoils" reaped from an enemy to be awarded the most vehement applicant, or the man who was the strongest "pull," with entire disregard of character or qualification.

Now that this civil-service law has been in force fifteen years without amendment, the investigation proposed by the Senate is desirable. In that period the defects of the law or of its enforcement have been seen and should be remedied. The great central feature of the system which has greatly improved the postal service and the service in the several departments meets with the approval of all men who have any consideration for an efficient mail service. There is a difference of opinion regarding details. It is believed that the rules should not extend to ordinary labor, such as coal heavers, sweepers and many others whose service involves no skill. All that is needed is to make sure of the good character of the applicant. The length of the period of service is a matter of much greater importance. There are many strenuous advocates of the competitive system who believe that the term of service in the same grade should be limited to three or ten years. If something of this kind is not done the service will be filled with old men who are too inferior to discharge the duties of the positions they hold. As has been stated in the Journal, the rules have been made to cover officials and employees whose selection in every administration should be left to the President, members of the Cabinet and those directly responsible to them.

Ex-President Cleveland is mainly responsible for the present protest against the civil-service law. His partisan subordinates in every pension office, marshal's office, internal revenue office, proceeded to turn out all of the subordinates and clerks who were competent men and put in their places the usual lot of favorite partisans of Democratic congressmen. They were appointed in disregard of qualification. Toward the close of his term Mr. Cleveland covered these partisan appointees, as well as competent, by the rules of the civil service. Such action is a disregard of the first principles of the merit system. Many fair-minded people see this, and without thinking, charge the injustice upon the civil-service law, which they will not do when they consider the matter.

These and other defects in the civil-service system should be corrected either by legislation or the action of Congress, but the great mass of intelligent people, whose business success and convenience depend upon an efficient mail service, will never

consent to have it thrown open to the favoritism which prevailed soon after the war and to a complete change of every postal and railway clerk and carrier once in four years. The merit system is an intricate one, taking many months to learn the details of. It would be as unwise to make such a general change once in four years as it would for a telegraph company to send to its desks to work its wires a lot of men who had only the most fragmentary information of the characters used in the transmission of telegrams. It would be no more absurd to intrust an intricate lawsuit to a man whose only knowledge of law and its practice is the reading of a few state statutes than it is to put the intricate postal system into the hands of men who cannot tell the railway upon which a score of postoffices are located. The millions of people are not going to submit to any such nonsense simply that one man in a hundred who wants a position may get it.

LAWYERS MAY WEEP BEFORE JURIES.

An old Latin adage says, "If you wish me to weep you must first weep yourself." In other words, the way for a speaker or actor to elicit feeling or emotion in his hearers is to show it himself. Sympathy, as the word itself implies, is contagious, and nothing is more certain to cause emotion than a genuine display of it. Tears begot tears, but they must appear to be genuine. An actor or speaker who attempts to move an audience by a display of emotion must be sure of his art. If he miss the mark by just a little he is apt to produce a very different feeling from the one intended, perhaps laughter instead of tears or hisses instead of applause.

Is a lawyer justified in weeping before a jury in order to move their feelings and affect their verdict? Are tears a legitimate argument? Perhaps there have been cases in which lawyers have been really affected by peculiar circumstances to such an extent as not to be able to conceal their emotion, but more frequently they feign emotion for the purpose of securing sympathy or is it unprofessional? On general principles one would say that it is permissible as a means to an end. As the chief, and, indeed, the sole end of a lawyer is to achieve success, why should he not use any means not dishonorable or disgraceful in itself to accomplish that end? Now, weeping is not dishonorable or disgraceful in itself. Sometimes it is even a mark of virtue, and Shakespeare says, "Assume a virtue if you have it not." If a lawyer may pretend to be firmly convinced of the innocence of a client whom he has every reason to believe guilty, or if he may try to distort facts and begot a jury by specious reasoning, why may he not resort to tears, even false tears? If a lawyer may throw artificial emotion into his voice, may he not with equal propriety throw it into his eyes? If tearful eyes are unprofessional, why are not the eyes of a witness equally so? But we are not left wholly to the jury on the subject. The question is res judicata. The current number of the Southwestern Law Reporter contains a decision by Judge Wilkes, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in a case in which, among other causes of error, it was alleged that the jury had been unduly influenced by the tears of counsel in argument. The Supreme Court says:

It is next assigned as error that counsel for plaintiff, in his closing argument, in the evidence, very properly and lawfully, appealed to the jury, shed tears and unduly excited the sympathies of the jury in favor of the plaintiff and greatly prejudiced them against defendant. Bearing upon this assignment of error we have been cited to no authority and no precedent. We have been able to find none ourselves. The evidence in this case is not such as to justify a jury in a matter which must be left largely to the ethics of the profession and the common sense of the jury. Some of the local counsel who were present, and some of the judges, have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval. Others have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval. Others have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval.

It is next assigned as error that counsel for plaintiff, in his closing argument, in the evidence, very properly and lawfully, appealed to the jury, shed tears and unduly excited the sympathies of the jury in favor of the plaintiff and greatly prejudiced them against defendant. Bearing upon this assignment of error we have been cited to no authority and no precedent. We have been able to find none ourselves. The evidence in this case is not such as to justify a jury in a matter which must be left largely to the ethics of the profession and the common sense of the jury. Some of the local counsel who were present, and some of the judges, have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval. Others have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval. Others have expressed their disapproval of such conduct. Others have expressed their approval.

Now that this civil-service law has been in force fifteen years without amendment, the investigation proposed by the Senate is desirable. In that period the defects of the law or of its enforcement have been seen and should be remedied. The great central feature of the system which has greatly improved the postal service and the service in the several departments meets with the approval of all men who have any consideration for an efficient mail service. There is a difference of opinion regarding details. It is believed that the rules should not extend to ordinary labor, such as coal heavers, sweepers and many others whose service involves no skill. All that is needed is to make sure of the good character of the applicant. The length of the period of service is a matter of much greater importance. There are many strenuous advocates of the competitive system who believe that the term of service in the same grade should be limited to three or ten years. If something of this kind is not done the service will be filled with old men who are too inferior to discharge the duties of the positions they hold. As has been stated in the Journal, the rules have been made to cover officials and employees whose selection in every administration should be left to the President, members of the Cabinet and those directly responsible to them.

Ex-President Cleveland is mainly responsible for the present protest against the civil-service law. His partisan subordinates in every pension office, marshal's office, internal revenue office, proceeded to turn out all of the subordinates and clerks who were competent men and put in their places the usual lot of favorite partisans of Democratic congressmen. They were appointed in disregard of qualification. Toward the close of his term Mr. Cleveland covered these partisan appointees, as well as competent, by the rules of the civil service. Such action is a disregard of the first principles of the merit system. Many fair-minded people see this, and without thinking, charge the injustice upon the civil-service law, which they will not do when they consider the matter.

These and other defects in the civil-service system should be corrected either by legislation or the action of Congress, but the great mass of intelligent people, whose business success and convenience depend upon an efficient mail service, will never

borrow. If they begin to find the cost burdensome already, before the war is fairly begun, they will feel it much more acutely as time passes and the cost of recruiting, maintaining and moving armies piles up along with the other thousand losses, direct and indirect. Spain is furnishing another illustration of the difficulty of prosecuting a war without a full treasury, abundant resources or good credit. A dispatch in the Sunday Journal says the government is about to borrow \$50,000,000 from the Spanish banks, of which \$20,000,000 will be secured by Cuban 5 per cent. bonds issued in 1890, and \$30,000,000 by lien on the customs duties of the Philippine Islands. The dispatch adds that "both advances are also guaranteed by the Spanish treasury." This probably means that the government was not able to borrow on its own credit, but had to put up collaterals. But all governments have at one time or another learned the cost of war. Mulhall, the statistician, places the cost of the world's wars during the ninety years preceding 1850 at \$3,077 millions of dollars, or \$4,135,000,000. This sum is entirely beyond human conception. From 1733 to 1815 England and France spent \$625,000,000. The Crimean war, 1854-56, cost England, France and Russia \$1,251,000,000. The war of 1871-72 cost France and Germany \$1,580,000,000. Our civil war cost more than any of these. An approximate estimate of the cost of that great struggle was \$3,700,000,000, though this does not include any indirect losses nor pensions. In 1880 Secretary Sherman reported the expenditures growing out of the war as \$6,189,228,598. None of these estimates takes any account of the loss of human life, which represents a great loss in the productive power of a country, of the waste of war in numberless ways, of the interruption of trade or of any indirect loss. When these are added to the actual outlay in money the cost of the world's wars would not be stated in figures. The wars which Greece and Turkey are said to be spending—\$200,000 a day and \$300,000 a day, respectively—are small compared with the daily cost of our civil war, but they are great sums for those countries, and neither of them can stand it long.

GERMANY'S PERIL.

A writer in the current number of the Forum presents some views regarding the political situation in Germany which to many must be novel, and, if true, startling. We have been told for years that Germany is the strongest nation in Europe because of the sturdiness of the German character, the love of the German for home and his devotion to fatherland. In recent years, particularly since the coming of the present Emperor, Socialism has attained considerable proportions. The elements hostile to the regime of the Emperor have frequently been so strong as to control the Reichstag; still, when there has been an appeal to the sentiment of nationality, Germany has given an expression of general and intense nationalism.

This writer, Dr. Thomas Davidson, makes it appear that the present situation of Germany is one of great doubt. The imperialism of Germany by the present Emperor is his method of combating the growing spirit of Socialism. In the first place, Germany is beset by foes, Austria and France because they have been vanquished by Germany, and Russia because it looks to its own advantage only. Within its borders the contest is between the Social Democracy and the imperialism represented by the Emperor. His system of espionage is complete and is feared because men have lost position or been persecuted for criticizing the Emperor's policy. The Emperor has made himself pope in the national church. When a committee reported a new prayer book and an overwhelming majority of the synod declared for it, the Emperor telegraphed "his desire" that the old should stand. In order that Protestants should show to Catholics that they could reach uniformity of dogma, the Emperor has not only taken the church under his special protection, but he has exalted the army, making the lowest officer take precedence of the highest civil official. The Emperor in all this is seeking to restore the old empire, with its absolute sovereignty, who governed the bodies of his subjects through the army and their souls through the church.

The Forum writer, while deprecating the policy of the Emperor, is inclined to the opinion that it is about the only one which is left him, as it may be impossible to harmonize the discordant elements in the empire and make it strong against its foreign foes, declaring that it may be better for Germany to lose her liberties than to so weaken herself by internal dissensions and religious wars as to fall a prey to her hostile neighbors. If with the army and the church the Emperor cannot hold Socialism in check, the Socialists will be a constant source of weakness. It may be necessary for the Emperor to make concessions to this element which will make it a powerful organization in support of the empire. In such an event the present policy of a military despotism would of necessity be abandoned, giving liberty of speech and thought, while the Socialists would have to abandon their notion of making the state an economic beehive. At present the Emperor evidently relies upon the army and the church to hold the discordant elements together.

ENGLAND'S FAILING SUPPLY OF IRON ORE.

It has not been very long since a British geologist of high repute published statistics showing a possibility of the exhaustion of England's coal supply within a comparatively short period. Less than a month ago a discussion occurred in the House of Commons relative to the possibility of England's food supply failing or being cut off, and now there is alarm concerning the possibility of her supply of iron ore giving out. These things show that the "splendid isolation" of England has its disadvantages as well as advantages. If her insular position is a protection against foreign invasion and a means of preserving the distinct nationality of the people, it also places limitations on her national resources and the supplies which are the foundation of her greatness. In a great continental country like the United States there is practically no limit to the supply of coal, iron ore or any other element of national prosperity. With England it is different. The entire area of the British islands is considerably less than that of California and less than that of Texas, and with their growing population and industries it is only natural to suppose that their natural resources and especially their mineral deposits may some day be exhausted.

The possibility of the failure of England's supply of iron ore cannot be altogether visionary, since it has been made the subject of a column editorial in the London Times, based on an address recently delivered by the Duke of Devonshire before a trade organization. The Times says that for the first time in her history Great Britain has begun to experience a scarcity of ores and

the surprising statement that her output of pig iron in 1896 was only maintained by importing a million tons of ore from Spain and other countries. If England is importing ore to that extent the case certainly is serious. The Times evidently so regards it, for it says:

Such sources of supply are precarious, and in view of the threatened exhaustion of the ore in the north of Spain and the probable increase of the cost of ore procurable elsewhere, it is not too much to say that almost all iron-making in Great Britain is now engaged in a desperate race with time, which nearly half our total output is anxiously consigned to the scrap heap. Within a few years will see the end of the monopoly they have hitherto enjoyed in cheap iron output.

The Times thinks it probable that Spain still has large undeveloped resources in ore which can be made available for use in Great Britain, but even if that is true transportation and handling will add to their cost and put British iron and steel mills at a disadvantage.

In connection with the falling supply of ore the Times comments discouragingly on the demoralizing effects of the increasing importations of American pig iron. Sending pig iron to England seems very much like sending coals to Newcastle, but it seems the United States is doing it now to an extent that alarms British iron makers. Our exports of pig iron during the eight months of the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1896, amounted to \$1,673,672, against \$394,491 during the first eight months of the last fiscal year. Most of this pig iron went to Great Britain. Such an increase as that well arrest the attention of British iron makers. The dispatches from the Duke of Devonshire referred to the astonishing cutting in prices by American competition and expressed a hope that the Americans might be satisfied to confine most of their fighting to their own country. On this the Times says: "The American iron trade does not show any such intention. On the contrary, they are planning greater rivalry all along the line." Why shouldn't they? British iron makers have never hesitated to push American manufacturers to the wall and capture American markets when they could, and there is no reason why American manufacturers should not turn the tables on the English if they can. There is no reason why Americans should shed any tears over the prospective failure of England's supply of iron ore or why they should not use every effort to increase the output of American pig iron to England. When England begins to squeal the very time to push things.

The duration and importance of the Græco-Turkish war will depend mainly on whether other European powers become involved. If the war is confined to Greece and Turkey it will probably be of short duration and the consequences will not be important. If it should lead to a general European war, of which there is a possibility, it might be of considerable duration and end in changing the map of Europe. Apparently, everything depends on the action of Russia. She still has her eye on Constantinople and an outlet to the Mediterranean, and if a favorable opportunity offers for carrying out her traditional policy she will endeavor to do it. As long as Russia does not interfere other European powers are not likely to, but if she attempts to carry out her cherished policy Great Britain will come to the front and it will become a free-for-all fight.

Whatever the decision of the courts may be regarding the validity of the 3-cent fare law, all must admit that the course pursued by the company has been injudicious, offensive and utterly unbusinesslike. If they wanted to test the validity of the law, as they have a right to do, they could have brought about such test through a formal infringement of the law in a way that would have excited little comment and no opposition. Instead of that they adopted a line of action conspicuously and needlessly offensive to the people. Even if the company is technically right in its present contention it has made a great blunder.

RUBBIES IN THE AIR.

Full of Promise.

Wickwire—Have you been following Timmins's career lately? He has written several short stories full of promise.

That General Timmins, who I haven't been able to pay any of my money yet.

Preaching and Practice.

"The time has come," said the vaudeville specialist, as he stood in the wings, "the time has come for revolution!"

Then he went on and did his turn. With the assistance of the bass drum, his actions were even louder than his words.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"One time," said the traveled boarder, "I got snowed in on the Rocky mountains, and the only thing seven of us had for food was a barrel of pickled pigs' feet."

"You were, indeed," said the Cheerful Idiot, "reduced to extremities."

Grown Out of It.

"Dear me, George," said the old friend of the family, "it has been ten years since I saw you. You have grown out of all knowledge, as you have grown into it."

Indiana Newspaper Opinion.

Germany has shut out our pork and our beef and driven our insurance companies from German territory, and still has the gall to protest against the protection of our own products by the Dingley bill.

Goshen Times.

The object of a protective tariff is to take care of American citizens, and when representatives of other parts of the world begin to complain about it it is safe to assume that the purpose of the bill is being accomplished.

Washburn Herald.

The senatorial scandals in Kentucky and the other States which have had long and disgraceful deadlocks recently, are doing more to form a public sentiment which will force a change in the great men who manage the affairs of great institutions.

New Castle Courier.

Tradition tells us that placing a duty of 11 cents a pound on wool will increase the price of a suit of clothes \$4 or \$5. Now, let some free-trader go to the trouble of weighing his best suit, and he will find that there is not to exceed five pounds of wool in his suit, and as five times eleven are fifty-five, the duty could not possibly increase the price of his suit more than that number of cents.

Park County Journal.

The truth of the whole matter is that the only way to build for the future is to first get on solid ground and lay the foundation on sound economic principles; and that means on this money question to recognize the existing standard, not as a temporary or necessary evil, but as the legitimate product of monetary evolution, the best money standard that the people in the world, and as inevitable as well be believed—Edmund Blackmore.

The Democratic attack on the Dingley bill might have some force if the Democrats had ever shown any ability in constructing tariff measures themselves. The full

measures of their capabilities in this direction is revealed by the "protection and dishonor" tariff which President Cleveland denounced, which he refused to sign, and which he later vetoed. The expiration of the time limit, has proved to be worthless for revenue or protection.

While we hope that this international bimetallic commission may accomplish something so definite as to settle forever this money question, still we have little faith in the attempt. International bimetallicism would not doubt have some advantages over independent bimetallicism by this Nation alone, in that it would enable us to buy and sell foreign markets upon the same basis, but we believe any kind of bimetallicism is a bad thing, and that the market ratio of the two metals to be impracticable, and the sooner this country comes to recognize this fact the better it will be.—Middleton News.

South Bend is emphatically a working town. Very few idlers are seen upon its streets, but at morning, noon and night the tin-plate brigade marching briskly between workshops and home forms a characteristic and inspiring scene. There is no idleness here. The workingman's condition is better than here, or where so many depend upon their own strength for living. The workingman's condition is better than here, or where so many depend upon their own strength for living. The workingman's condition is better than here, or where so many depend upon their own strength for living.

It is not especially gratifying that the United States stands before the world the sole great champion of an exploded idea in finance. Without doubt President McKinley has the right idea, and he has a commission to try to arrange an international monetary conference. In this action the President has merely demonstrated his ability to the platform of the world, and he is elected and to the promises of his inaugural address. There was nothing else to do and adhere to the well-established and successful custom of keeping faith with the people.

County superintend